



Arizona Vaccine News

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VACCINE NEWS

Highlights of New Influenza Vaccine Recommendations for 2010-2011 Season

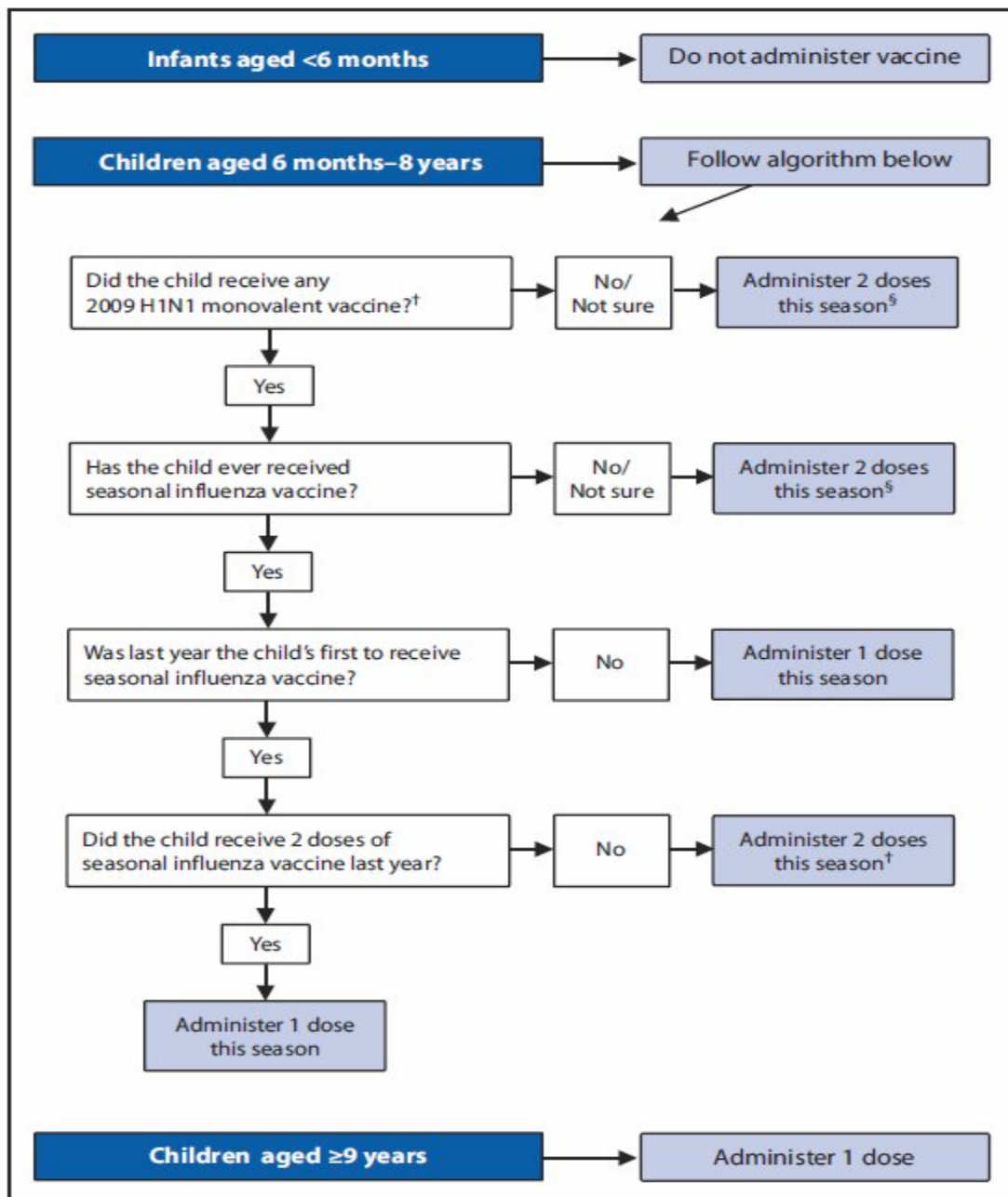
- Universal influenza vaccination for everyone \geq 6 months old
- New trivalent influenza vaccine formulation for patients \geq 65 years (Fluzone® High Dose) containing four times the regular amount of antigens to improve immunogenicity
- Children ages 6 months-8 years need two doses of 2010-2011 seasonal vaccine if they have not had at least one dose of monovalent 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and at least two doses of a previous seasonal influenza vaccine. (See algorithm on page 2.)

For more details, see Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), August 6, 2010:

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5908.pdf>

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FIGURE 3. Number of 2010–2011 seasonal influenza vaccine doses recommended for children



* Figure developed by CDC with the American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Infectious Diseases.

† Children who had a laboratory-confirmed 2009 pandemic H1N1 virus infection (e.g., reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction or virus culture specific for 2009 pandemic influenza A(H1N1) virus) are likely to be immune to this virus. At provider discretion, these children can have a “Yes” entered at this box, and proceed down the path to the next box to determine whether two doses are indicated based on seasonal vaccine history. However, if no test result is available and no influenza A(H1N1) 2009 monovalent vaccine was administered, enter “no” here.

§ Interval between 2 doses is ≥ 4 weeks.

Guidance for Influenza Vaccination in Children with Previous Influenza-like Illness
 CDC has published guidance for how many doses of influenza vaccination are needed in young children if they had an influenza-like illness the proceeding influenza season.

Children 6mo-8yr with febrile illness in 2009-2010 influenza season	
Laboratory proven H1N1 influenza infection	Decide 1 or 2 doses based on seasonal vaccine history alone
Influenza-like illness without laboratory proof	Decide 1 or 2 doses based on seasonal and H1N1 vaccine history (see algorithm on page 2)

For more details, see MMWR August 6, 2010 <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5908.pdf>

ACIP Recommendations for Use of CSL influenza Vaccine (Afluria®) in Children

Afluria®, a trivalent influenza vaccine manufactured by CSL, was licensed by the FDA in 2009 for use in children. However, subsequently Afluria® was associated with increased frequency of fever and febrile seizures in children aged 6 months through 4 years old. The rate of febrile seizures was estimated at approximately 1 per 100 doses. In addition, there were reports of fever in children aged 5 years through 8 years. Therefore, ACIP recommends that

- Afluria® should not be used in children aged 6 months through 8 years.
- Other age-appropriate, licensed seasonal influenza vaccine formulations should be used for prevention of influenza in children aged 6 months through 8 years.
- If no other age-appropriate, licensed seasonal influenza vaccine is available for a child aged 5 years through 8 years old who has a medical condition that increases their risk for influenza complications, Afluria® may be given, and providers should discuss the benefits and risks of influenza vaccination with the parents or caregivers before administering Afluria®.

This leaves Sanofi Pasteur as the only manufacturer licensed to manufacture vaccines for 6 month-35 month olds. Live attenuated influenza vaccine (FluMist®) is licensed for healthy people ages 2-49 years old, GlaxoSmithKline's Fluarix® is licensed for ≥ 3 years old, and Novartis' Fluvirin® is licensed for ≥ 4 year olds.

http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/qa_cslfluvac.htm

Earlier Expiration Date for Some Lots of 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine

The expiration date for Sanofi Pasteur's multidose vials of 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine has been revised. They now expire on September 15, 2010. There are no safety concerns with these lots of 2009 H1N1 vaccine. People who were immunized with Sanofi Pasteur's 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine from multi-dose vials do not need to take any action.

Ways to Use Some of the Remaining Monovalent 2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine before Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Is Available

1. Monovalent vaccine influenza vaccine can protect people traveling to the Southern hemisphere or the tropics where they may be exposed to currently circulating 2009 H1N1 influenza
2. According to new CDC recommendations (see above), children who received two doses of seasonal influenza vaccine in 2009-10, or at least one dose of seasonal influenza vaccine in a season before 2009-10, but who did not receive any monovalent 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine will need two doses of 2010-2011 influenza vaccine. However, giving these children a dose of monovalent 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine now will mean that they would need only one dose of the 2010-11 influenza vaccine.

For further details, see: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/qa/infohealthcare.htm>

2009 H1N1 Influenza Vaccine Return Reminder

- Unused 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine should be returned through the Central H1N1 Vaccine Recovery Program, and should NOT be returned to McKesson depots.
- VFC providers should not include H1N1 vaccine returns as part of their VFC returns or to send them to the McKesson VFC depots.
- Instructions on how to properly return H1N1 vaccine can be found at <http://sscweb.psc.gov/h1n1> or by calling the Arizona Department of Health Services Vaccine Center at (602)364-3264.

Vaccines Unaffected by The Joint Commission Statement on Multi-Dose Vial Discard Dates
Although The Joint Commission now requires a 28 day expiration date for discarding of multi-dose vials after opening (unless the manufacturer specifies otherwise), this 28 day expiration rule does not apply to vaccines. For more details, see the FAQ sheet that The Joint Commission published to clarify its requirements for the use of multi-dose vials and their expiration dates: http://www.jointcommission.org/AccreditationPrograms/LongTermCare/Standards/09_FAQs/MM/Multi-dose_Vials.htm

Thirtieth Anniversary of Eradication of Smallpox

The World Health Organization commemorated the 30th anniversary by posting photographs of the smallpox eradication efforts. Smallpox was officially declared eradicated in 1980 and is the first disease to have been fought on a global scale. These photographs are available at: <http://www.who.int/features/2010/smallpox/en/index.html>

VACCINE LITERATURE

New Yellow Fever Vaccine Recommendations

CDC updated its recommendations for yellow fever vaccine in the July 30, 2010 issue of MMWR <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5907.pdf>

New Anthrax Vaccine Recommendations

CDC updated its recommendations for anthrax vaccine in the July 23, 2010 issue of MMWR

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5906.pdf>

DTaP Vaccines Not Associated with an Increased Risk of Seizures in Early Childhood

- Of 430,000 US infants vaccinated with DTaP between 1997 and 2006, about 5,200 had seizures at some point, but only 112 occurred within four days of the shot. These findings provide reassuring evidence on the safety of DTaP with respect to seizures.

See Pediatrics, August 2010

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/peds.2009-1496v1>

Common Vaccinations in Adults Do Not Increase the Risk of Rheumatoid Arthritis

- A study from the Karolinska Institute in Sweden found no association between routine adult vaccinations and a risk of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Data on 1,998 RA patients and 2,252 healthy controls were compared and showed no increased risk with influenza, tetanus, and other routine vaccines within five years of the onset of RA.

See Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, online July 5, 2010

<http://ard.bmj.com/content/early/2010/06/11/ard.2010.129908.abstract>

VACCINE RESOURCES

Table of US Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Formulations

The CDC has published a table outlining the licensed influenza vaccines by trade name, manufacturer, presentation, mercury content, age group, number of doses, and route. It is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/vaccine/vaccines.htm>

Current 2010-2011 Arizona School Vaccine Requirements for Meningococcal and Tdap Vaccines

- Meningococcal vaccine is required for all children in the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades who are at least 11 years old.
- Pertussis (Tdap) vaccine is required for children in the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades when there has been more than 5 years since the last dose of tetanus/diphtheria vaccine.
- Tdap is required for students in 9th-12th grades when there has been more than 10 years since their last tetanus/diphtheria dose.

Information on required immunizations for child care or school entry can be found in the Arizona Administrative Code R9-6-701 through R9-6-708 at:

http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_09/9-06.htm

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<http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/immun/index.htm>